

Use of hydrothermal rock deposits e.g. calcite precursors

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Abstract of DE19541735

Use of hydrothermal rock deposits is claimed, to improve the light quantum resonance effect in the body by molecular disperse division. The rock deposits are present in healing, thermal, brine, mud, sulphur and mineral deposits, completely returned to molecular dispersion, completely homogenised with noble crystals, plant and animal materials as colloidal compounds, for better control of biophoton radiation through nanocrystals, between natural inorganic and natural organic materials. The rock deposits provide precursors of calcite, aragonite, dolomite, marble, zinc blende, smithsonite, wurzite, manganite, hausmannite, neptunite, hornblende, calaverite, stephanite, hessite, krennerite, chalcocite, bornite, linnaeite, magnetic pyrites, carrollite, ilmenite, ullmannite, marcasite, klnzoisite, pyrophyllite, nacrite, aukerite, rhodochrosite, kutnahorite, epistilbite, heulandite, fluorspar, basnaesite, creedite, synchisite, tunisite, chalbasite, graphite, coal, apophyllite, sellaite, karpholite, brookite, potassium feldspar, plagioclase, aoebite, vesuvian, elbaite, dravite, schorl, buergerite, tsilaisite, uvite, liddicoatite, siderite, hot springs deposit, hydrocarbonate, calcium carbonate, sulphate, free carbonic acid, dissolved oxygen, metasilicic acid, metaboric acid, titanite, succinic acid, benzoic acid, sulphur, brine, traces of iron, chromium, titanium, aluminium, gold, silver, platinum, selenium, molybdenum, ammonium, calcium, lithium, sodium, chlorite, iodide, fluorine, bromine, thermal salts, potassium, magnesium, cobalt, zinc, meerschum (sepiolite), tartar and similar or different inorganic materials. Also claimed are compositions with volatile, liquid, viscous, waxy, pulverised or solid, skin-tolerated, natural or allergologically (sic) tolerable carriers.

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